

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST
SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 9.]
AN ACT to revive an act authorizing certain
soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty
lands drawn by them and to locate others in
lieu thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the act of the twenty-
second of May, one thousand eight hundred and
twenty-six, entitled "An act authorizing certain
soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty
lands drawn by them, and to locate others in
lieu thereof," be, and the same is hereby revived
and continued in force for the term of five years;
and the provisions of the above recited act shall be,
and are hereby extended to those having
like claims in the States of Illinois and Missouri.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
Approved, May 27th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 10.]
AN ACT to extend for a longer period the sev-
eral acts now in force for the relief of insol-
vent debtors of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An
act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of
the United States," passed on the second day of
March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on
the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight
hundred and thirty-two, and an act to revise and
amend the said acts, passed on the seventh day
of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
four, be, and the same are hereby revived, ex-
tended and continued in force for three years
from and after the passage of this act, and until
the cases then pending shall be determined; or
the purpose of finally disposing of such cases,
but for no other purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
provisions of the said several acts shall apply to
cases of insolvency, which shall have occurred
on or before the passage of this act, or shall oc-
cur during the term of years.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the
Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to
cause satisfaction to be entered of record upon
all judgments against any debtor or debtors who
may have heretofore been released under the
provisions of any of the acts which are extended,
continued and revived by this act, or who may
hereafter be released by the said acts: Provided,
That the district judge in the district in which such
judgments are on record, shall certify that it
has not been made to appear to the satisfaction
of the said district judge, by evidence submitted
to him by the district attorney of the United
States, that the debtor is possessed of, or en-
titled to any property which was not disclosed and
set forth to the commissioners of insolvency at
the time of the examination of such debtor, un-
der his, her, or their petition, to be released
from his, her, or their indebtedness to the United
States. Every application for such certificate
shall be made to a judge at Chambers, and ten
days' previous notice shall be given to the dis-
trict attorney for the district wherein the said
application is made, together with copies of all
the papers on which such application shall be
made. And so much of the said recited acts, or
either of them, as is inconsistent herewith, or
is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same
hereby is repealed.

Approved, May 27th, 1840.

[PUBLIC—No. 11.]

AN ACT authorizing Sippican and Mattapoiet,
within the township of Rochester, in the
State of Massachusetts, to be known hereaf-
ter as ports under those names.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That Sippican and Mattapoiet,
harbors within the township of Rochester,
in the State of Massachusetts, be, hereafter,
respectively known as ports under those names
within the collection district of New Bedford;
and that the respective inhabitants thereof be
authorized to describe, as the law requires, their
vessels as belonging to the respective places, in-
stead of Rochester.

Approved, May 27th, 1840.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 3.]

A RESOLUTION concerning the statue of
Washington, by Greenough.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Represen-
tatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy
be authorized and instructed to take measures
for the importation and erection of the statue of
Washington, by Greenough.

Approved, May 27th, 1840.

A NEW REASON.—The New York Her-
ald advises our banks to resume specie pay-
ments, remarking that if people are satisfied
that the specie can be obtained, they will
not want it. It instances a Frenchman
who had deposited his money with a bank.
He heard some rumors of insolvency. His
money was demanded, and promptly forth-
coming. The Frenchman answered, "Oh!
if you can pay, I don't want my money;
suppose you can't pay, then I want it."
Truly not bad advice, nor bad illustration.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVEN- TION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

The limits of an address will not permit an
enumeration of the instances, since the memora-
ble one above named, in which the aristocratic
party has attempted to defeat the popular will
by kindred efforts. Sufficient for our present
purpose it will be to refer to passages in the
history of the elections of the people in the patri-
otic States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, of
recent date, and yet but partially developed to
the astonished view of our young country.

They sufficiently show that the principle which
gave rise to the contest between Jefferson and
Burr yet exists, is still in active exercise, and is
one of the strong dependencies for success of
the modern Whig party.

We are not alarmists. The cause of Demo-
cracy has nothing to gain from representations
of imaginary benefits to be derived from the ac-
tion of Government, or to lose from similar re-
presentations of sufferings, equally imaginary,
to flow from the same source. The people are,
in effect, the Government of our country; they
are its sovereign, and their will is its law.—
When we appeal to them, we do so under a deep
conviction of these truths, and an equally deep
consciousness that we appeal to rational, intel-
ligent, patriotic men; possessing judgment to
discriminate between truth and falsehood; firm-
ness to pursue the course of principle, unswayed
by prejudice, or passion, or interest, and integ-
rity to defend and preserve those constitutional
rights upon which their lasting prosperity so
safely reposes.

To that people we now appeal, and, standing
among them, desirous to submit our acts to their
calm reflection and judgment, we entreat them
to look well to their rights and interests; to
guard the elective franchise as the sheet-anchor
of their liberties; to protect themselves from im-
position and falsehood, and, as necessary to this
great object, from hasty and undue excitements,
artificially stimulated, and attempted to be sup-
ported by the power of money, not the force of
truth. We also entreat them to look to the con-
duct of their representative servants, and see
whether, in the discharge of their high duties,
insidious approaches may not be gradually mak-
ing, if not upon the freedom of popular elections,
at least upon their efficiency as the first consti-
tutional step, under our systems, State and
National, in carrying into execution the popular
will.

The course of the Opposition in Congress
calls for the most serious consideration of the
people. Charged, as that body is, with the re-
sponsibility of the great interests of the country,
the public have a right to expect that those who
compose it will devote themselves with undivided
attention and unremitting zeal to the execution
of that high and responsible trust. In what
manner this just expectation has been fulfilled,
will be seen in the history of the present and
the three preceding sessions. Its proper delib-
erations have been perpetually disturbed by dis-
cussions having no relation to the subject mat-
ters of legislation before it, producing inter-
minable delays in the transaction of the public
business, and embarrassing and postponing or-
dinary and indispensable measures, essential to
the common defence and general welfare, and
clearly demanded by the expressed wishes of the
people. Nor are these the worst features in this
picture of degenerate legislation. Controversies
of a personal character have more than once
usurped the place of calm reasoning and fair
debate, marked in their progress by angry re-
rimination, and sometimes terminating in acts
of violence. The great interests of the people
have been degraded to the level of party pas-
sions, and the sacred purposes of legisla-
tion, to the protection of the rights of the peo-
ple and the preservation of the public honor, re-
duced to a theatre for the exhibition of vindictive
passions.

The brief review which we have given of the
conduct of the Opposition in Congress, is in per-
fect accordance with the course of the Federal
party during our second war of independence.
They propose no measures, though professing an
earnest desire to relieve the country from pre-
vailing embarrassments. They have cordially re-
sisted every effort of the Administration to car-
ry into execution the plan which it has proposed
for separating the fiscal operations of the Gov-
ernment from incorporated institutions, and
which has a direct tendency to restrain that dan-
gerous banking power which, by their agency,
and under the influence of their counsels, had
grown up almost to an equality with the Govern-
ment itself. Thus have the constituted authori-
ties of the land been left powerless as to the con-
trol of the money of the people, and the punish-
ment of defaulters, who have violated their con-
fidence to their hands. They have charged the
Democratic party with wasteful extravagance,
because the expenditures under this, and the
preceding Administration, have been neces-
sarily increased by a removal of the Indians
from within our settled borders, a measure alike
wise and essential to the safety of our citizens,
and distinguished by the most paternal clemency
to the unfortunate savages. They have found-
ed a similar accusation upon the operations of the
Government to arrest the burnings, the tomah-
awks, and the scalping knife, which have cover-
ed Florida with blood and desolation. They
have superadded to all this, attempts to obstruct
the regular course of legislation, by technical
objections and motions, and by every stratagem
which parliamentary forms would permit, and
the most fertile ingenuity could invent. By this
course of conduct, they have so impaired the
high dignity and bearing of the great re-
presentative body of the people, as to excite the
most serious apprehensions in the bosom of every
lover of order, and of every friend of his coun-
try, as to its moral consequences, and its ten-
dency to lessen the confidence of the world in
our free institutions.

It was to have been expected that, in nomi-
nating a candidate for the Presidency, the Whig
party would select some individual whose politi-
cal principles, so far as they have been disclosed
in his public acts and declarations, are in ac-
cordance with their own. This expectation has
been fulfilled, in the nomination of General William
Henry Harrison by the Harrisburg Convention.
He may be justly regarded as a true exponent
of the political doctrines of the party which
have put him forward as their leader and repre-
sentative. Before the contest between Thomas
Jefferson and the elder Adams, in 1798, he had
been already in public life; and upon the separa-
tion of parties on the leading political questions
of that day, he became a supporter of the latter.
From that time to the present, nothing has ap-
peared in his public acts evincing any change of
opinion on his part in respect either to the ques-
tions referred to, or to others which have grown
out of subsequent divisions upon measures in-
volving great principles of government and policy.
Indeed, those who now take upon them-
selves to speak for him authoritatively, and to be
expounders of his principles, have publicly de-
clared that on all the existing questions which
formerly agitated, and still agitate, the public
mind, his opinions remain "unchanged."

We may, therefore, justly appeal to his former
course and opinions as the criterion by which he
is now to be judged. He stands confessed as a
supporter of the most obnoxious Federalist mea-
sures—the alien and sedition laws, and the stand-

ing army of the elder Adams; the high-toned
doctrines of the younger, and the administrations
of both. From both he received confidence and
favor, and from both public office. If other
proof of his Federalism be necessary, it will be
found in the position he now occupies as the sole
candidate of the modern Whig party for the
highest office in the gift of the people.

Relying, as we do, for the success of our cause,
upon the great principles of constitutional right
and popular liberty, we do not feel called on to
make a direct issue with the supporters of Gen.
Harrison, on the question of his claims to the
title of a Hero. We cannot, however, but re-
member the expressed apprehensions of the party
that support him, uttered by their great leader
a few years since, that the elevation of a Mil-
itary Chieftain to the Presidency would be of
more fatal tendency than "war, pestilence, and
famine." It is true, we might question his claim
to a place in history as a great military leader;
and on this issue we might call for the universal
judgment of his country. Acts should speak
for themselves, and more especially military ex-
ploits; and the General who requires from his
subalterns their written testimonials to prove
the wisdom of his conduct, the fact of his
presence in danger, or the value of his services
to his country, can scarcely aspire to the dignity
of a Hero. Are we mistaken in the fact that
doubts and questions surround the military re-
putation of General Harrison? Did they not ex-
ist in his camp and among his most brave and
efficient officers? Did they not reach the
Congress of the United States, and at a time
when the transactions were recent, and the
means of information full, induce the Senate to
refuse to him those honors which were unani-
mously awarded to others with whom his name
was associated? Did he not leave the military
service of his country at the most gloomy period
of a desperate war, thus making his own act,
and the time chosen for it, a confirmation of these
doubts and questions? To General Harrison we
would render strict and impartial justice, and
we would not be less just to the country. We
propound these questions, not to excite the
passions, but to suggest to the people, that at
the times not only suggests them, but fur-
nishes a positive and affirmative answer to each.
Will his friends reply that we are proving their
candidate not to be a military chieftain? Be it
so. Their inconsistency in claiming for him
that character as a merit and a qualification for
the Presidency, is not the less apparent, if he
shall be found to admit that the claim has no
foundation in fact and history.

Beyond this single claim to the support of a
Federalist President, we are unable to see any
ground as yet assumed by himself or his
friends. In reference to his principles, opin-
ions, and acts, beyond his military chieftainship,
there is an organized silence, as studied as it
is singular. The country has been told, as it
would seem by authority, that he is to write no
more "for the public eye," until after the Presi-
dential election, and his supporters very carefully
follow this example of their selected leader. His
public history is certainly not a history of civic
triumphs, and his life spent in public employ-
ments, mostly civil, presented him as the author
of measures, or even as a leading supporter of
the measures of others, essentially connected
with the principles of our Government, or with
the interests of our people. We are compelled,
therefore, to dismiss General Harrison; and, be-
yond what we have already said, to follow the
example he has set and his friends sanctioned, to
say nothing, because, as we are forced to pre-
sume, nothing is to be said. We leave him,
therefore, to the silence of the grave, and to
question, and with his questionable claim
to a military reputation.

Once more, we repeat, we are not alarmists;
but our duty to the Democracy we are here to
represent, would be ill discharged, did we not
call their serious attention to the desperate ef-
forts which their opponents are every where
making to carry the approaching election, and
to gain possession of the General Government.
They were to be succeeded in the accomplishment
of their object, and they were enabled to carry
into execution their schemes of policy—those es-
pecially which relate to the management of the
public finances by the agency of a great money-
ed institution—there is danger that our Republi-
can institutions, though they might preserve
their form, would not long retain their purity,
their simplicity, or their strength. But our con-
fidence in the discrimination and patriotism of
the people is unshaken; and we confidently trust
and believe that they will not only see the com-
ing danger, but that they will meet it with all
the necessary measures of precaution.

The history of all Republics is replete with in-
structive lessons to every American citizen—
lessons peculiarly applicable to a Government
like ours, formed by an union of independent
States.
One, and perhaps the most important of all
these lessons, is the constant danger of a foreign
influence, exerted through the power of money.
The approaches of this influence have been grad-
ual and imperceptible, until within the last few
years, when with the progress has been rapid,
and the diffusion almost universal. The ordi-
nary operations of trade between commercial
countries are reciprocal and salutary. Enabling
each to exchange the commodities of which it
has a surplus, for others which it wants, the
industry, the convenience, and the comforts of
all are promoted, the wealth of all, both individ-
ual and national, increased, a healthful and
useful intercourse secured, and harmony of feeling
produced, without any necessary sense of de-
pendence. But when the relations of trade be-
come changed for the relations of borrower
and lender; if one country, or its citizens, be-
come borrowers from another country, or its
citizens, for purposes not commercial, the con-
sequences are wholly different, and the truth,
that "the borrower is servant to the lender" is
strongly, and much more dangerously, than
when that dependent relation exists between citi-
zen and citizen of the same country.

We are not to be understood as condemning,
in all cases, loans between country and country,
or between the citizens of different countries.
The demands arising from a state of war, and
perhaps other great exigencies, frequently ren-
der such loans, by a nation, indispensable, while
the transactions of commerce are constantly
creating credits between commercial men of
different countries. In the first class of cases, the war
must be prosecuted, or the other great national
exigency met, and the relation of debtor and
creditor, until returning peace, or renewed pros-
perity shall have wiped out the debt. In the second,
the operations of commerce are anticipated, and
ordinarily depended upon with safety to balance
the accounts, and terminate the unpleasant re-
lation. To no transactions of these classes are
any of our subsequent remarks intended to be
applied.

A very different description of foreign loans
and foreign debts have become common in our
country, and to these it is our wish to draw
the public attention. We refer to loans made by
banking institutions, either to relieve themselves
from embarrassment caused by improvident ex-
pansions in banking, or to enable them to extend
their operations beyond the limit intended by
those who granted their charters; by companies
and associations, to enable them to monopolize
an entire branch of internal trade, or to embark
in some enterprise of questionable productive-

ness, and by the States of the Union, without
the provision, by taxation or otherwise, of a safe
and certain fund to meet the interest upon their
loans.

We think we are not mistaken in the assump-
tion that all the early State loans were sought in
our own market and from our own countrymen.
We believe, also, that one of the first acts of the
borrowing State was to establish and set apart
a fund to meet the payments of interest upon the
money borrowed. This safe policy prevailed
for a series of years, and until deleterious ex-
amples, proceeding not from the States of the
Union, but from incorporations, the creations of
the State and Federal Governments, produced
the change, the consequences of which we con-
sider so fearful and alarming.

The Bank of the United States was the first to
make the standard of its credit in London the
measure of its business in the United States.—
Other leading State institutions followed this
practice of evil tendency, and none of the in-
corporations which once adopted this standard,
shook to make their interests conform to it. A
this change in the value of money in foreign
countries would become the measure of bank
expansions and contractions in the United States,
so far as the business of the Bank of the United
States, and of many of the larger State banking
institutions, were concerned.

A long period of general peace, and of great
prosperity in all the branches of trade and in-
dustry, rendered expansions, graduated by this
standard, much more prevalent than contrac-
tions, and thus, from the excessive profits and
advantages of banking in this country, engendered
an appetite for the multiplication of bank charters,
before unknown to us. Hence the number of
banks in the country was at least doubled in the
course of some three or four years, and the bank-
ing capital was enlarged in a still greater pro-
portion.

This multiplication of banks and banking capital
in so short a period, could not fail to produce a
proportionate expansion of our paper circulation.
Such was the effect, with the further conse-
quences of increased prices of property, and an
almost universal passion for speculation. The
multiplication of banks found customers, because
almost the entire community were stimulated to
become borrowers, and the great mass bor-
rowed, not to expend the avails of their loans in
aid of productive industry, but to purchase to day,
for a high price, property which it was believed
some other borrower would purchase to-morrow
at a still higher. In a process of this sort, em-
ploying hundreds of millions of credit, in the
shape of bank paper and bank discounts, the ac-
cumulated interest annually accruing in favor of
the banks was enormous, while the property up-
on which the money was expended was actually
producing nothing.

Influences of this powerful character, com-
municated to the great body of the citizens of our
country, could not fail to be felt in the Legisla-
tures of the States of the Union. They felt the
impulsion, and acted under it. Large loans
were proposed, and it soon appeared that the in-
debtedness of the country, and the demands, had ab-
sorbed too much of the American capital to en-
able them to find a ready or a cheap market in
our own country. The markets of Europe were
naturally sought, and not the Federal Govern-
ment, and not the Governments of the States
alone, but local corporations in our commercial
cities, had there found such a market for large
loans upon their credit. For a time the State
stocks of all descriptions were greedily taken;
but, as in all cases of overtasked credit, the sup-
ply became more than equal to the demand, and
the market fell. The consequence was electric
throughout our country, and the depressions we
now feel in commercial transactions, in every
branch of trade, in the prices of property, in
our domestic industry, in the wages of labor,
flow from these excessive issues of credit at home,
and these attempts to overstock the foreign mar-
kets with our credits abroad.

We are aware that these are plain suggestions;
but can we be mistaken in placing them before
our constituents, and asking their awakened at-
tention to them, when we see the mere bankers
of London publishing to the American public a
prospectus, in which the United States shall be
represented as the great market for their en-
gagements, as a condition, not simply to
their obtaining further loans, but to the favorable
sale, in the British markets, of their stocks and
bonds, now resting there in pledge for advances
of money?

Such a proposition, as it seems to us, should
startle the whole American people. It is a bold
attempt, upon the part of foreign bankers, to
compel the Government of the United States to
assume a fearful amount of debt, or to
shape the policy of the Union by the existing
further loans, and a depression of their securi-
ties now in the foreign market.

We have spoken of the danger of a foreign in-
fluence, pervading our country, and exerted
through the power of money. Can we have
stronger evidence of the existence of that in-
fluence, and of the disposition to exert it, than
we have already given? When foreign bankers
call upon the Federal Government to endorse for
the States of this Union, and threaten them with
the suspension of credit, in case that endorse-
ment is not procured, can we measure the in-
fluence which is exerted from the same quarter
over private and corporate debtors in this coun-
try?

If, then, these influences of a foreign debt are
an evil to be deprecated; if our expansions of
credit at home have been excessive, and require
to be checked; and if both are objects which call
for the serious consideration and action of the
people of this country, to whom the existing
political parties are they to look for a remedial
policy?

The universal suspension of the banks, in
May, 1837, met Mr. Van Buren at the threshold
of his administration, and from that moment to
this he has been laboring assiduously to lay the
foundation for a more stable basis for our cur-
rency and business; a foundation equal and just
to all, and resting upon the Constitution of the
country. It has not been the object of his policy,
as it has not been the object of the policy of
any of his predecessors, to destroy credit, but to
make credit safe and dependable; not to over-
throw the banking institutions of the country,
but to separate them from the management of
the public revenues; not to cripple commerce,
but to give to commerce a standard of currency,
so far as the action of the Federal Government
can do it, which shall not disturb it by expan-
sions and contractions dictated by private inter-
ests and monopolizing efforts; not to suspend
trade, but to restore it to a healthful activity,
and give it a sound and stable circulating medi-
um to sustain it; not to depress the wages of
labor, but to afford the honest laborer full and
constant employment at fair wages, and to se-
cure to him the pay for his sweat and his toil, in
a currency upon which he may sleep quietly,
without the fear of finding it dross in his pocket
when he rises in the morning. Such is our policy,
and that of the Administration which we support.

Of Gen. Harrison and his policy, upon all
these important subjects, we have already de-
clared we can say nothing. Silence, profound
and unbroken, is the order at present resting up-
on him, and we have already expressed our in-
ability to raise the latch which closes the door
upon his opinions.
Of the favorite policy of his party, however,

we can speak; because in this ancient party,
dating its existence from the administration of
the elder Adams, and never more apparently
confident, since the time of his defeat, than at
this moment, there have been, and now are, open
doors and unsealed lips.

This party, then, would create a new National
Bank, with the vain hope of still further expan-
ding our present system of excessive credits.
They would not only increase the State debts,
but they would prosecute a system of internal
improvements under the authority of this Gov-
ernment, to be extended within and through the
States at its pleasure. They would take from the
General Government some of its proper
sources of revenue, at a time when the National
Treasury is driven to loans to supply the ordi-
nary demands upon it, and would borrow money
in Europe, or increase the taxes upon the peo-
ple, or both, to carry out their plan of a more
splendid administration. And, finally, they
would deliver over again to the banks, State or
National, all the revenues of the country, sub-
ject to be used by them with the inevitable con-
sequence of increasing bank expansions, until
the appropriations of Congress should call for
the money, and then to be the cause of, or the
apology for, bank contractions, to an extent far
beyond the amount of money involved.

Before we dismiss this subject, we cannot for-
bear to refer to the well known fact, that large
sums of money have, within a few years past,
been expended upon elections, with a view to
overrule and defeat the wishes of the people.
These contributions are manifestly, from the
evidences of their effects, so large in amount as
to excite the most painful suspicions as to the
sources from which they are derived. Time
will determine what ground there may be for
such suspicions. But from whatever quarter
these pecuniary aids may come, it is the duty of
all who value the independence of their country,
who would exclude foreign interference, under
any form, from our elections and our councils,
and who regard the purity of the elective fran-
chise as the best safeguard of our free institu-
tions, to meet the crisis with unflinching vigi-
lance, and with the determination to expose and
frustrate all attempts to control political re-
sults by any other influences than those of reason
and argument.

But our opponents do not alone depend for
their anticipated triumph over the Democratic
party on the influences to which we have refer-
red. They have enlisted the fanaticism of the
old and the new world in their cause. They are
associated with one of the most dangerous pas-
sions that has ever been arrayed against the
sacred union of the States, which the father of
his country, in his last address to his children,
thus solemnly commends to their care:

"It is (he says) of infinite moment that you
should properly estimate the immense value of
your national union to your collective and indi-
vidual happiness; that you should cherish a cor-
dial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it,
accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it
as of the palladium of your political safety and
prosperity; watching with anxiety its every
breath, and, when you see a danger, your
zealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may
suggest a suspicion that it can in any event be
abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon any
attempt to alienate any portion of our country
from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties
which now link together the various parts."

Such are the parting words of the great and
good Washington! The Federal Whigs pretend
to cherish his principles, and to be governed by
his admonitions and example. Yet they have,
at this very time, made common cause with the
Abolitionists—a political sect, whose objects and
measures have a direct tendency to dissolve that
Union which he so earnestly and patriotically
recommends; whose organs have denounced the
written compact upon which it rests, as containing
principles at war with the rights of men and the
laws of God; who have openly declared that they
prefer emancipation without union, to union
without emancipation; who have, by calumny
and misrepresentation, contributed to render one
portion of our fellow citizens odious to the other;
to foster sectional feelings, and excite sectional
feelings; to change brotherly love into antipathy;
and, if we do not credit the declarations
which some of them have made, or do not
see the political fabric uprooted from its deep
foundations, provided their favorite system of
measures could be built upon its ruins.

The social duties, the rights of property, the
charities of life, the domestic relations, are all
disturbed by the conduct of this misguided
sect, and it is not possible that their influ-
ence could so far prevail, as to produce an inter-
ference on the part of the National Legislature,
with the institutions of the individual States, these
great institutions would become a sacrifice to a
wild, visionary, and impracticable, and de-
signing scheme of pretended philanthropy. In
the prosecution of this scheme, portions of our
fellow-citizens have been denounced as robbers
and man stealers; foreign emissaries have been
encouraged to travel through the country, utter-
ing and disseminating atrocious misrepresenta-
tions and inflammatory harangues, calculated
to excite servile insurrection, and intestine war;
and money has been solicited and procured of
enthusiasts in other countries and expended
here, in scattering the firebrands of discord and
disunion throughout the land. Those who see
these results, and persist in the measures which
have produced them, will not be deterred by the
sketch we have drawn; but if there be among
them others, whose attention has been turned
away by exaggerated and exciting representa-
tions, from the great principles of forbearance,
mutual concession, and compromise, upon which
the Union was founded, and by the preservation
of which alone it can be upheld, we appeal to
all such to say whether a connection, which
impedes their judgment, their patriotism,
their justice, and their devotion to our Re-
publican institutions, should not be renounced
at once and forever.

The limits of an address will not permit us to
extend our remarks, though the field is broad,
and the harvest could not fail to be rich. We
must, therefore, leave the decision of the great
issues we have raised to the sober and patriotic
people of this country, and to the intelligent hon-
esty and patriotism of our fellow-citizens; not
under the belief that we have sufficiently dis-
cussed those issues, but in the hope that we have
said enough to awaken their attention to them.
Our principles and objects have been avowed.
The purity and freedom of the elective fran-
chise; the exemption of our country from a dan-
gerous foreign influence, and the preservation
of our Union against the unconstitutional and
fanatical spirit of Abolitionism, are the great
points in the pending contest, and we proclaim
them to our countrymen as matters of vital in-
terest to our free institutions.

The candidate we present as the exponent of
our principles has been tried. His views upon
all these questions are distinctly known, and
have been severely tested. As to him, therefore,
the people may act with confidence and cer-
tainty.
Not so with our busy and confident opponents,
and their candidate. When assembled, as we
are, in National Convention, "their policy" is
dictated that they should make to the country no
declaration of principles; and since that time, an
Executive Committee has taken possession of
their candidate, not to declare his principles and
opinions to the country, but to proclaim to a

nation of freemen that those principles and
opinions shall not be declared, "for the public
eye," until after the election.

Freemen of the United States, choose between
these parties and these candidates! The deci-
sion is yours, and the stake is yours!
Confiding in the intelligence and republican
spirit of our countrymen, we do not doubt of
success in the important contest which is now
pending. The people achieved a revolution in
1800, which transferred us from under the iron
rod of Federal rule, and we cannot question,
that in 1840, they will maintain, successfully,
the same high position with the same great prin-
ciples. In the close of the present memorable
campaign, which has been opened on the one
side by costly and stately pageants, addressed
merely to the senses, it will be found that the
Democratic party, sustained by truth and reason,
will have continued its march of uninterrupted
triumphs.

From the Augusta Chronicle.
GREAT FRESHET.

The rains which have fallen in the early
part of this week up to Wednesday morn-
ing, have produced the greatest rise in the
Savannah, which has occurred since the cele-
brated Yazoo fresh in 1796, and those of
our citizens who saw that, say the body of
water is much greater than at that time.
The damage produced on plantations both
above and below the city, will be immense,
and the destruction of property incalculable.
The growing crops have no doubt
been entirely destroyed.

The damage done in this city cannot be
ascertained for some days, the amount of
property destroyed is already known to be
very considerable. A considerable portion
of the upper bridge has been carried away,
and it is supposed that all the upper wharves
have been entirely destroyed. Our city is
now an island, and the water on the back
commons is from two to six hundred yards
wide, cutting off all communication with
the adjacent country in every direction. To
give our readers at a distance some idea of
the extent of the freshet, a six o

THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD FRENCH.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

The weather was so extremely unfavorable on Saturday last, and the number in attendance so few, that the election of officers was postponed until Saturday next, the 13th instant, at which time it is hoped there will be a general attendance of the democracy of the city and county at the Court House, at two o'clock P. M.

Those who assembled last Saturday, organized themselves into a meeting by calling Col. McLearn to the chair, and appointing Mr. J. Cunningham Secretary. Gen. McCalla addressed the meeting at some length upon the project of the Secretary of War for classifying and training the militia of the Union. He referred to an abstract, published in Niles' Register, of the militia systems proposed during the administrations of Washington and Madison, and the report of Gen. Harrison to the House of Representatives upon the same subject—compared them with Mr. Poinsett's plan, and proved that the latter was less burdensome than the system proposed under Washington and Madison, and less expensive than the one proposed by Gen. Harrison. He ended by moving the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the opposition to the proposed classification of the militia, by those who support Gen. Harrison's pretensions, himself the mover of a classification more rigid, comprehensive, powerful and expensive, is evidence of a disregard of consistency, or of republican principle.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are willing to be organized, armed, equipped and disciplined, for the defence of their wives, sisters and sweethearts, whether the Washington, the Harrison, or the Van Buren system be the rule of action.

The meeting was then addressed by Dr. Holland in an able, calm and argumentative speech of about an hour, after the conclusion of which it adjourned until Saturday next, as before stated.

We hope to be able to procure for publication a copy of Gen. McCalla's remarks, with full references to the documents quoted by him.

Our Correspondent's description of the speechifying match between Mr. Daniel and General Combs, is a fair setoff to the grandiloquent account of that affair given by the Intelligencer, and in which the General is represented as utterly demolishing his opponent.

An anonymous writer in the Intelligencer contradicts our account of the proceedings at the Court House on Saturday week. The scene which was then and there enacted was within the view of a large number of persons, and we are perfectly willing to rely upon their recollections of it for a full confirmation of our statement.

CONGRESS.—Our dates are to the 2d inst., on which day the general bankrupt bill was under discussion in the Senate. On motion of Mr. Clay, of Ala. all that portion of it which related to banks and corporations was stricken out, by a vote of 28 to 16.

The Independent Treasury bill was debated in the House by Messrs. Leet, Brockway, and Eastman.

We learn from the Globe of the 3d inst. that Mr. H. G. Rogers has been appointed Charge d'Affaires to Sardinia.

As the Reporter has aided in the circulation of a most atrocious slander upon Mr. John Van Buren, by publishing an article on Wednesday last, from the New York Courier and Enquirer, headed "A clip of the old block," it is to be hoped that it will also give a place to the following correction:

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

We do not believe that an individual of any pretensions to respectability can be found in the Whig party, willing to justify the dastardly and atrocious attack upon Mr. John Van Buren, contained in this morning's Courier. If there were any truth in the account it gives, the impropriety of dogging the heels of a private individual, and gazetizing his actions in a public print, would be most gross; but the attack has not the slightest shadow of fact to sustain it.—It is calumny without provocation and without extension; a pure falsehood, as cowardly as it is malignant; levelled against an unoffending private citizen, by a slanderer who, but for the accident of controlling a public journal, would be impotent even for the purpose of wanton mischief. We have received the following note from Mr. Van Buren, meeting the slander with a full denial:

"DEAR SIR: A friend has called my attention to a gross attack on me in the Courier of this morning. I am totally ignorant of any circumstance (even the slightest) on which the charge against me of having called General Harrison a coward, and having been compelled to retract the charge, can be based. I have no recollection of

having ever had a personal difficulty or encounter with a human being during my life. My opinion, even, never was that Gen. Harrison is, or was, a coward; and there happen to be several "Whigs" in the city who have lived with me during the winter, who have heard me say as much. It is difficult for me to realize that any man should be deficient in personal courage, and from what I have been able to learn of General Harrison, I have always supposed that he resembled the majority of mankind in this particular. Please, therefore, to state in your paper, if you think it worth while, and in such mode as you see fit, that it is untrue that I ever called General Harrison a coward, or ever had any difficulty with any officer of the army, or ever was compelled to retract any charge, or ever had a personal indignity committed on me by any body any where.

Yours, truly,

J. VAN BUREN.

"Globe Hotel, Friday, May 28, 1840.

The Maysville Monitor of the 4th inst. contains the proceedings of a very large Democratic meeting in Brown county, Ohio, on the 30th ult. Between 1,500 and 2,000 persons were present, who were addressed by Capt. Jacob White, a venerable revolutionary patriot of upwards of eighty-three years of age—the Hon. Thomas L. Hamer, late a member of Congress from Ohio, and James C. Coleman, Esq. The addresses are described as being of the most eloquent and spirited character, and the most enthusiastic determination was evinced to support the measures of the present administration, and to oppose the election of the whig nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. From the resolutions adopted, we select the following:

Resolved, That the Administration of Martin Van Buren has fully met the expectation of his friends, and is entitled to the approbation of his countrymen; and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his re-election to the office he now holds.

Resolved, That in Richard M. Johnson, we behold the patriot, statesman, and soldier; and we will cheerfully support him as a candidate for the Vice Presidency in the coming election.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

MOUNTAIN, JUNE 2d, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—On yesterday, the commencement of our June Circuit Court, General Combs came from Lexington to this place to enlighten the people of the county upon the subject of Gen. Harrison's military career. But if he had not informed us that his object was to defend Harrison, and present his claims to the people for the Presidency, we should have been irresistibly led to the conclusion that Gen. Combs himself was the subject of the eulogy—for it was I did this, and I did something else, and I braved such a danger, and I achieved such an object—and, indeed, so much did he seem to be in love with himself and his own fame, that Harrison appeared but a secondary character. It is, however, particularly fortunate for Gen. Combs' military fame that Harrison is a candidate for the Presidency, as it affords him (Combs) an opportunity to become his own trumpeter, and to publish to the world his own deeds of valor and noble daring—a subject upon which history is, and forever must be, silent.

You may imagine the consternation and dismay of the General, when Capt. Henry Daniel rose to reply. Though much indisposed, he never made a happier effort, or gained a more complete victory over an adversary. He opened the great volume of our political history and spread it before the people; and, in his presentation of facts and illustration of principles, the frequent bursts of applause, long continued, told the conviction and effect which his reply carried home to the understanding of the assembly. But when he turned, in his peculiar manner, to notice the array of log cabins in miniature, and buckeye poles, and hard cider, and the mania for being baptized into federalism in Fanniel Hall, and the gormandizing spirit that characterizes the federal wing of the opposition, so keen was the satire, and so triumphant the style in which he turned this whole paraphernalia of federalism into ridicule, that the laurels which the General had reaped from his mission sickened and fell, and hung withering upon his brow.

When Capt. Daniel adverted to the charge of "turning," he said he had been accused of changing frequently; but Mr. Clay, his old preceptor, had also changed, (particularly on the subject of the United States Bank,) and he was an illustrious precedent; Gen. Combs also had changed, for Harrison was not even his second choice in the Harbinger Convention that put him in nomination, and which was notoriously effected through the influence of the abolitionists, against the wish and remonstrance of Gen. Combs. Here the General evidently sunk under the charge, for he saw, in the shouts and acclamations of an intelligent and free people, the destiny of his new idol written upon the wall.

But, continued the Captain, whatever may have been the opinions which General Harrison long since expressed, what are they now? Who can tell? And is it not more than probable that they too have undergone some change, particularly in relation to abolition? Was not the mysterious silence behind which he had become entrenched, and cut himself off from all communication with the people, well calculated to bring upon his political integrity a suspicion so deep, so dark, so deleterious in its results, as to prevent all men who had the love of country in their bosoms or entertained a regard for the purity of our institutions, from giving him their support?

Capt. Daniel remarked that, although he had been charged with "turning," he had in fact never changed; he had been raised in the republican school of old Thomas Jefferson—had planted himself upon the republican principles of that school, and had never departed from the faith. When he believed that the republican party were disregarding those principles, he separated himself from them, and did, for a time, act with the opposition; but in all his intercourse and connexion with that party, with all the skill

and ingenuity of which he was master, he was unable to discover but one great fundamental principle on which they acted, and that was the principle of opposition to Martin Van Buren. He adduced as an instance, Mr. Robert P. Letcher, the present whig candidate for Governor, who voted for the sub-treasury as proposed in Gordon's resolutions, in 1835, and yet, when proposed by Mr. Van Buren, going against it, and denouncing it as the most oppressive of all measures.

The General brought up the militia organization as one of Mr. Van Buren's attempts to subvert the liberties of the people; and this, too, after he had represented him as only fit to be the tyrant of a band box. In reply to this, Captain D. observed that Gen. Harrison had proposed a system that would have cost the country two or three millions, when the President's would not cost a fourth of that sum; and also remarked that, had he been the dandy the worthy General represented him, what figure would he have cut as a military chieftain.

The removal of the Indians was another theme of the Lexington ambassador—he attempted, on this point, to draw largely on the sympathies of the people, and brought in the bloodhounds, as usual. In reply the Captain castigated him for his great sympathy for the poor Indians, and the little he had for the mothers and babes who had fallen victims to the tomahawks of the ruthless savages—wished there had been 1,000 instead of 60, to tear them to rags rather than one of those innocents should have thus perished; and carried it home to him that his party was responsible for the war, inasmuch as their pretended sympathy had prevented them from emigrating. He said that every Administration had advocated the policy of removal of the Indians—that the bill had been carried by a majority of two while he was in Congress, and that he was the strenuous advocate of it. But when Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren came into power, the whigs endeavored to make political capital of it by the cry of the "poor Indians."

Capt. Daniel then said, that as the republican party had taken their excursion and returned, and were now advocating correct principles, they found him at home, still battling for freedom. Republicans had frequently differed and separated for a time—but when the Constitution is in danger—when the alarm is sounded abroad from the watch tower—when federalism rears its head in the land and threatens to sap the fundamental principles of the government, republicans always had, and always would unite, and rally as one man under the banner on which liberty and the constitution were inscribed.

He then spoke of our indebtedness to the charity of Lexington for sending her missionaries among us to enlighten the people—called her the great Athens of the West—the seat of science, of literature, and the Lunatic Asylum; she thus included within her gigantic embrace both extremes, but of which interest the General was the legitimate representative on the occasion, was not for him to determine.

The General, in the agony of his defeat, became restless—rose from his seat—passed hastily behind the speaker—returned—took his seat again—washed his mouth—and finally threw himself back, placing his hand before his eyes, as if to hide his mortification and chagrin from the gaze of the crowd.

It cannot be expected that, in the compass of a single letter, I could give you a full detail even of the substance of the two speeches, for they consumed upwards of two hours each. Nor should I have written this much, but for that federal propensity, which always attempts to cover the defeat and retreat of their orators, and build them up as great men, upon paper—their favorite mode of fighting battles and gaining victories. It is sufficient that the republicans here are delighted with the result—let the federalists enjoy it if they can. I should not omit to state, however, that when Capt. Daniel had closed his speech the General rose to reply, and, as I thought, was evidently confused. The Captain was almost immediately called off by one of his clients, to attend to the taking of some depositions as I understood, and the General's spirits considerably revived. He appeared to resume his natural flippancy, and with a few remarks closed amidst the applause of those who had arranged to applaud, whether he spoke sense or non sense—for they applauded when he spoke, and when he smiled and did not speak.

From the Lexington Observer, June 3.

THE TEMPERANCE MEETING AT SANDERSVILLE.

MR. WICKLIFFE.—It cannot fail to interest the friends of Temperance and good order, to be informed of an exceedingly interesting meeting which was held at Sandersville, about three miles from Lexington, on the last Sabbath at three o'clock in the afternoon, in a most beautiful locust grove. Very comfortable seats were prepared the day before with a suitable stage or platform. There is in the village a most interesting and prosperous Sabbath School, of 120 scholars, which is regularly attended on every Sabbath day in the afternoon. The Superintendent, Teachers and Scholars marched in orderly procession from the School-room to the grove and formed a part of the congregation. A short time after the time appointed for the meeting, it is believed between on fifteen hundred and two thousand persons assembled in carriages, on horseback and on foot; near or quite one hundred carriages were on the ground.

The exercises of the afternoon were introduced by an Anthem, sung by that most accomplished teacher, Mr. George W. Pratt, and choir, and accompanied by the Bess Voil. To this Gentleman and Choir, the meeting was very much indebted for a number of the most choice pieces of Sacred Music. Prayer was then offered up to Almighty God, by Doctor Fishback. The celebrated Oriental traveller Mr. Buckingham, formerly a member of the British Parliament, was introduced to the congregation by Dr. Mitchell, who presided. Mr. Buckingham delivered a most interesting address on the subject of Temperance, which con-

sumed about one hour and twenty minutes. It abounded with facts and developments in regard to the Temperance Reformation. Great and deep interest was manifested by the profound attention the audience paid to the address.

After Mr. Buckingham closed his address and another anthem was sung, the Rev. W. F. Broadus, lately from Virginia, and the Pastor of the Baptist Church of Lexington, was introduced to the congregation, delivered a most powerful address on the same subject, as it is connected with the Christian Religion, and with Christian morals. His address was particularly directed to the professors of the Christian Religion, urging upon them their obligation and duty to aid the Temperance cause by becoming members of the Temperance Association. Other addresses were expected to have been made, but the time was too short. After the last address was delivered, cards were circulated by a large number of persons, and between two and three hundred names were subscribed to the "Tee-Total" pledge. During the circulation of the cards a part of the able Report by the Chairmen of the Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, of the last Legislature of the State of Kentucky, Messrs. Cyrus Wingate and James Hines, was read, on the repeal of the Licence Law for the sale of intoxicating drinks. This was done to show that the object of the meeting was in accordance with the recommendation of the Legislature, in regard to the Legislative repeal of that Law.

After the names subscribed were handed in, it was moved by the Rev. G. W. Brush, Pastor of the Methodist Church in Lexington, that a Temperance Society be formed to be denominated "The Sandersville Temperance Society of Fayette County," and that the individuals who had signed the Temperance pledge be members of it, which was adopted unanimously. It was then voted unanimously that Mr. Edward Oldham, one of the proprietors of the village, be the President of the Society.

The meeting upon the whole was one of the most interesting that has occurred in our country. The sacredness of the day, and the beauty of the scenery, the religious principles which were mingled with all that was said, and the sacred harmony which animated and solemnized the whole, together with the great object designed to be accomplished, the extinction of one of the very greatest evils that afflict and desolates the souls and bodies and estates of mankind, gave to the meeting unspeakable importance and interest.

It is hoped that other and frequent meetings of the same kind and for the same objects will be held in different parts of the County of Fayette, and throughout the State of Kentucky.

A FRIEND.

TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1840.	
Amount of Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the acts of Congress of 12th October, 1837, 21st May, 1838, and 2d March, 1839,	\$19,557,086 22
Of this amount there has been redeemed	18,927,398 27
Leaving outstanding the sum of	\$630,687 95
Amount issued under act of 3d March, 1840,	\$1,427,166 14
Of that issue there has been redeemed	14,797 32
Leaving of that issue outstanding	1,412,368 82
Aggregate outstanding	\$2,052,056 76

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICIAL.

NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.—The President of the United States believing that greater formality in the infliction of such corporal punishments as are authorized by law may be adopted in the navy with beneficial consequences, directs that no such punishment shall be inflicted on any person in the service without sentence of a court martial, when that is required by law, or the written orders of the captain, or commanding officer of the vessel, or commandant of the navy yard to which he is attached, where the authority to cause it to be inflicted rests in the discretion of the commanding officer, specifying the offence, or offences, and the extent of the punishment to be inflicted; which order shall be read, and the punishment inflicted in the presence of the officers and seamen belonging to the vessel or navy yard.

All such orders for punishment shall be entered on the log book, and a quarterly return made to the Secretary of the Navy, stating the names of the persons punished, their offences, and the extent of punishment inflicted; together with such explanations or remarks as the commanding officer may deem necessary to a proper understanding of the case.

The President also directs that the law authorizing the enlistment of seamen and others for the naval service, as it may be in operation at the time of enlistment, shall be printed on the back of the shipping articles, and read to such person desirous to enter, previous to his signing them, in order that he may know precisely the engagements and obligations he is about to contract.

J. K. PAULDING.

Navy Department, May 29th, 1840.

"Mr. Clay, of Alabama, was amongst the unsuccessful applicants for the office of Postmaster General."—Correspondence of the Balt. Post.

The above is false. Mr. C.'s friends spoke of it; but he declared, to all who proposed it to him, "that he could not, and would not, accept of it, if tendered."

[Globe.

From the Albany Argus.

THE "SPOILS PARTY."

This was the *soubriquet* applied to the democratic party by the present dominant federal party in this state; and always accompanied by an expression of marked horror at the alleged doctrine of the "spoils." This was before their accession to power; and if they were to be believed, nothing could be more detestable in their opinion than the practice of the democratic party to appoint a majority of their friends (it was by no means universal) to office.

If the practice were detestable, what shall we think of the hypocrisy and insincerity which declaim against it, as such, and yet the moment the power is within their grasp, adopt it, to an extent far exceeding the practice of any party in this country?

Let us judge, by practical tests, who are emphatically the "spoils" party.

Every democrat within the reach of the federal axe, has been struck from office.—Not a man has been spared. The removals, and appointments of party friends exclusively, have been pushed to an extent unknown in the history of parties here or elsewhere. And this by a party professing the utmost disinterestedness of object, and a profound abhorrence of the "spoils" of office!

Within little more than a year the federal party of this state, under the direction of the Albany Junta, have removed and appointed SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY ONE CIVIL OFFICERS, viz:—

County Judges,	48
Commissioners of Loans,	141
Surrogates,	34
Flour Inspectors,	21
Inspectors of sole leather	5
Commissioners of Deeds,	86
Masters in Chancery,	78
Examiners in Chancery,	64
Supreme Court Commissioners,	42
Inspectors of Lumber,	30
Inspectors of pot and pearl ashes	3
Inspectors of green hides, &c.	5
Inspectors of state prison,	4
Inspectors of salt,	2
Sup'ts on salt works,	1
Assistant state sealers,	1
Canal Commissioners,	3
Canal appraisers,	3
Bank directors,	2
Notaries Public,	88
Inspectors of beef and pork,	27
Justices of Peace,	17
Measurers of Grain,	5
Cullers of staves,	9
Weighers of merchandize,	5
Health officer,	1
Clerk of State prison,	5
Port wardens,	1
Harbor master,	1
Inspectors of distilled spirits,	8
Measurers of stone,	5
Measurers of wood,	1
Commissioners of Lewiston school fund,	1
Bank commissioner,	1
Health commissioner,	1
Inspector of flax seed,	1
Ag't for Onondaga Ind's.	1
Resident physician,	1

This is the "spoils doctrine" to an extent never before witnessed in this state—and probably in any other American state.

But this is not all. The offices in existence when this party of all the abhorrence of the "spoils" came into power, were not sufficient for their voracity of appetite and to satisfy the craving of the hungry "spoils hunters" that literally besieged the capitol. It became necessary to meet the demand for office, and to avoid actual outbreaks from the discontents of the disappointed, to manufacture a new supply. It became necessary to create new offices, not desired by the public wants nor demanded by the people, but required as sops and rewards for the ravenous crew that came up in swarms to touch and taste the "spoils."

During the late session of the legislature, upwards of THREE HUNDRED NEW OFFICES were created or proposed to be created by the federal partisans in power—the honest partisans who entertain a sincere abhorrence of the "spoils."

They have been enumerated as follows: 5
Chancellors, 2
Vice-chancellors, 2
We publish this news just as we have received it, without guaranteeing its authenticity, and the more so, since the "Bombay Times," 1
which we have received up to the 29th of 1
February, makes no mention of it. Accord- 2
ing to this journal, the letters from Affgha- 3
nisthan contain nothing of importance.— 4
Prince Hyder Khan, second son of Dost 5
Mahommeh Khan, who was made prisoner 6
at Ghuznee, had arrived at Bombay, and 7
was under the surveillance of the Governor. 8
Besides a house, servants, and equipage, he 9
was allowed 1000 rupees a month.

From the Baltimore American.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Burgundy, at New York from Havre, brings accounts to the 1st May. An extra from the Herald office furnishes the following items of intelligence.

The most important feature of this news is the strong probability of a renewal of war in the East. The Pacha of Egypt has concentrated a vast army in Syria, and from appearances we should not be surprised to see a blow struck soon.

The Chamber of Deputies was busy discussing the provisions of a new Salt Bill. The Chamber then proceeded to the Haytian Indemnity Bill, but did not do any thing.

The French campaign in Africa was to be reopened. The troops were marching to Blidah.

England and Naples are still quarrelling about the Sulphur trade.

NAPLES.—The *Sud* of Marseilles confirms the commencement of hostilities between England and Naples. The Bellerophon, Jassur, and Hydra, it is says, were already in the Bay of Naples, giving chase to every vessel under the Neapolitan flag. The Maria Christina (and not the Maria Antoinette) had been chased, but afterwards released. Several Neapolitan ships had been already captured, for the Hydra had on board many sailors of that nation.

THE EAST.—A correspondent at Constantinople writes on the 8th inst., one day later than our last advice, that a steamer had arrived from Alexandria, bringing the intelligence of the command of the joint fleet having been given to the Captain Pacha, a circumstance which had caused the greatest irritation among the members of the Ottoman Government. Col. Hodges is stated to have written by the same conveyance to Lord Ponsonby to say that the obstinacy of Mehemet Ali was extreme, and that it was useless for him in his consular capacity to give any permits of departure for the officers of the Turkish fleet. Advice from Alexandria, brought by the same boat to the Turkish capital, say that Mehemet Ali and Col. Hodges had had an extremely angry altercation on the subject of vessels from the Ionian Islands interfering with Egyptian vessels sent off the Albanian Coast. This refers to an affair which our readers will readily remember. The Viceroy had threatened to revolutionize all Albania and Asia Minor; and Hodges, on the other hand, had said, that if he remained so obstinate England would pulverize him before three months should be passed away. Some other consuls, who had an interview with the Viceroy immediately after Colonel Hodges had left, found it very difficult to pacify him.

The "Sud" of Marseilles has the following from Beyruth, of the 27th ult:—"War is imminent, if we are to judge from the preparations at every point of the coast, as well as at this place. Ibrahim Pacha is still at Marasch. The garrison of Acre already reckons 8000 men; the 10th and 30th regiments of infantry have entered it with 1000 regular artillery men, and 1000 irregulars. Very lately ninety five 36 pounders, and 117 other pieces of artillery taken at Nezh, have been sent into this fortress."

The Alexandrian correspondent of the Courier de Lyon estimates the Egyptian forces now in Syria at 80,000 men, and those in Egypt at 40,000—Besides these, it states, 25,000 sailors are on the coast who have been trained as infantry, and about 20,000 National Guards.

CHINA AND INDIA.—"Our correspondent at Alexandria," says the Smyrna Journal, has sent us the following information:—"After the engagement between the naval forces under Commodore Elliott and the Chinese junks, and as soon as the Emperor was informed of the event, he gave orders to massacre the English that might be found within his states; and, in consequence of this, 200 English have perished. The news having been transmitted to the Governor-General of India, a reinforcement of 4000 men was immediately embarked for China, with orders to give no quarter to the natives." 5
We publish this news just as we have received it, without guaranteeing its authenticity, 2
and the more so, since the "Bombay Times," 1
which we have received up to the 29th of 1
February, makes no mention of it. Accord- 2
ing to this journal, the letters from Affgha- 3
nisthan contain nothing of importance.— 4
Prince Hyder Khan, second son of Dost 5
Mahommeh Khan, who was made prisoner 6
at Ghuznee, had arrived at Bombay, and 7
was under the surveillance of the Governor. 8
Besides a house, servants, and equipage, he 9
was allowed 1000 rupees a month.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

We copy the following from the Austin Sentinel of the 9th of May:

FROM THE WEST.—An express arrived in this city on Sunday, bringing a confirmation of the defeat of the Central forces at Guerrero. Col. Zapata, as before stated, was taken near Mear, by Gen. Arista, and at first well treated, but subsequently decapitated, and his head stuck upon a pole and placed in front of his own house at Guerrero. This provoked the resentment of a brother of Zapata, who raised about four hundred rancheros, and the Central army having been divided into small parties, cut them all to pieces. The people have taken fresh courage, and the Federal flag again waves in triumph over the States of the North.

Mexico will be compelled to return to the constitution of 1824, or the whole territory will be parcelled out into independent States. Federalism is the cause of the people against the priests and the army, and it must and will prevail. But a few days ago it was said that all was lost—now the boasted army of Arista, which was, after flogging the federalists, to sweep over Texas with the besom of destruction, has been destroyed by a few rancheros, and federalism in the north is more prosperous than it has been before since the days of the usurper.

The Cumanches had come down in a large number, and brought in two Mexican women taken from the San Antonio river about a year ago. They still have some American prisoners remaining in their possession, whom they appear very unwilling to return.

TOBACCO—The inland route.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette alludes to the arrival of Western tobacco at that market by the way of the Pennsylvania improvements. The Gazette adds, in reference to this mode of transportation, that tobacco sent by the inland route, "has a decided advantage over that sent via New Orleans, inasmuch as the sea-borne tobacco is apt to become high, or moist—not so much from the water, as from the sweating which it would undergo in the ship's hold—while the tobacco brought down by the State improvements becomes dryer and better. We believe that the difference to the tobacco by these two modes of reaching the market may be fairly set down at one dollar per hoghead in favor of inland conveyance."

The fact is, no doubt, of considerable importance, and, as such, it is worthy the consideration of tobacco growers, in Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee and other Western States. We presume that the inland route to the East possesses other advantages, inasmuch as several shipments of tobacco and cotton have been made from Nashville for Pittsburgh and thence to the Atlantic cities. Of these, however, the Western producers will themselves judge, so soon as a fair trial has been made of the new route.

Balt. American.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Chronicle.

FROM FLORIDA.

GAREY'S FERRY, May, 1840.

Brig. Gen. Armstrong has assumed the command of the Southern Army. To Col. Twigg he has assigned the operations in the whole East Florida. Lieut. Colonel Green commands the troops west of the Suwannee.

The long continued and injudicious square and post system having, from experience, been found ineffectual, a more decided plan of affording protection to the settlements, and at the same time substituting the offensive for the defensive, is about to be put in force.

Fort King, from its central position, has, with great clear-sightedness, been selected as the rallying point, from which the six great retreats of the Indians can be reached with facility, viz: the north and south sides of Oultlacoochee, east and west of Lake Ahapopka, the Ocklawaha, and Wekiwa. Upwards of one thousand troops will be concentrated at Fort King by the 23d under command of Col. Twigg; and if the sanguine desire, and active zeal displayed by all ranks, would warrant a favorable issue, never, at any period, did a body of men more fully promise the accomplishment of the desired object.

There is but one fear to be entertained, and that is, the advanced state of the season. Should the troops, however, not experience a more unhealthy summer than the preceding year, all may be brought to a favorable conclusion.

From the Ohio Eagle.

A SUPPOSED CASE.

Suppose a number of persons should apply to Congress for a charter, which would empower them to change the standard of weights and measures throughout the country, whenever they pleased—in other words to regulate the quantity that should make a bushel or the weight that should make a pound, just as they pleased. It is granted; then—

Suppose this chartered company, consisting of many persons—these persons, scattered all over the country, all men of wealth, and engaged in speculation, should make contracts with the farmers, by which the latter would bind themselves to deliver a certain number of bushels of wheat or a certain number of pounds of pork, at a certain day. Then suppose that before that day, the company should regulate the standard of measures and weights, by ordering that what was two bushels should make but one, and what was two one-pound weights should be hammered together, and make one pound. The farmer would have to deliver twice as much wheat and twice as much pork as he had bargained for—the contract being good in law, because the law making power had authorized the company to regulate the standard of measures, and weights, just as they had a mind to. It would break up and ruin the farmer, entirely; but it would enrich the speculators concerned in the company. It would make the poor poorer, and the rich richer.

This is an extreme case, and one that never can happen, because the constitution says that "Congress shall have power" (not a company) "to establish a uniform standard of weights and measures." Do you think it never can happen? hold on a while.

Besides the standard of weights and measures, which determines the quantity of pork and wheat, there is the standard of money, or rather currency, the substitute for money, which determines its value. Suppose, then, Congress should incorporate a company of persons to regulate this standard—that is, the standard of value instead of the standard of quantity, and give them power to expand or contract it—to make it plenty or scarce—in short, to regulate it just as they pleased. Then, suppose these persons, being all wealthy men, engaged in speculation, should reduce the standard of value, by making currency scarce, and buy up produce, farms, town-lots, mills and manufactories—and then increase it, by making currency plenty again, when they would sell out for twice what they gave—having a right to demand payment in money, if they did not choose to take the substitute which they had issued. Would not the effect be exactly similar to what it would be if they were allowed to change the standard of weights and measures? Is there any difference between allowing a set of men to change the standard of value, and allowing them to change the standard of quantity? In either case would not the company be empowered to carry on a systematic course of pillage upon the producing and laboring men?

This has happened, and will happen again, if the federal party get into power. Their bankers and speculators in the towns, croak about bad times, and say that we never shall have good times until we have

such a company incorporated, under the name of a National Bank, "to regulate the currency"—that is to regulate the standard of value, by expanding or contracting it, just as those in the secret take a notion.

The power to make currency plenty and times easy, carries along with it the power to make currency scarce and times bad. If our State Legislature had this power, and should abuse it by oppressing the people, we could hold them accountable—so with Congress—so with the President. But the federalists hold that a Bank charter is a contract—that is, that when once given, it is like a deed in fee simple that cannot be altered. The men that control a National Bank, control, or which is the same thing, regulate the value of labor, produce, and property of every kind throughout the whole Union—yet who can control or regulate them? Not the people—for they are not permitted even to know what the Bankers are about. Not Congress—for the charter is a contract. Not the President—for he, like the people, has no part in the management of a Bank. Then it results that this power to control the currency, and through it, to control the value of every man's labor, produce and property—is itself uncontrolled and unchecked by anything but the avarice or caprice of those who wield it. Those who wield it, always have been and always will be federalists—hence it is a favorite engine of power with that party.

From the Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We publish this week, the Address to the people of the United States, adopted by the Democratic National Convention which assembled at Baltimore on the 5th of May. It is necessarily a document of considerable length, being issued at the opening of an exciting political contest, and being intended as a vindication of democratic principles and democratic policy from the fierce assaults made upon them by a reckless opposition; but the detail which it has been regarded as essential to enter upon, should not deter any one from a careful perusal of this important and able document, the interest of which is increased by the very fact of its minuteness of investigation. Nothing which bears upon the Presidency and the course of the existing administration, has been left untouched. The Convention, in the adoption of this Address, have fearlessly met and refuted the charges brought against the Government, and have proved it in every way entitled to the continued confidence of the American people; while the review of the course of the opposition, both in Congress and in their electioneering canvass, shews clearly that whatever the attempts made to disguise the fact under hollow pretences to gain popularity, the republicans of 1840 are struggling against the old enemy, whom they had defeated year after year ever since the administration of the elder Adams was overthrown and driven from power. We therefore earnestly solicit the attention of our readers to the address of the Convention. It is a document peculiarly appropriate to the time, when our opponents have recourse to every species of deception, and assuming to be democrats, are endeavoring to steal in masquerade into the high places of the republic.

We allude not long since to the striking contrast presented to the consideration of the public, by the two Conventions which recently assembled at Baltimore, on behalf of the parties which divide the country. It was shewn that their course was characteristic—that the one which advocated the cause of the available, trusted to noises, processions and frolicking uproar, to draw attention away from the fact that it was not deep-drawn "the policy" for them to make a wail of political sentiment for the public eye. The other Convention entered calmly and deliberately upon its work, and without tumult or display, confined itself to the question at issue, appealing, not to the passions, but to the reason—not to the mere childish propensities, but to the intelligence of the nation. This "contrast" is again brought to mind by the address now published, and no one who reads it, at the same time remembering the very different course in which Harrisonism seeks to advance itself, can fail to be struck with the essential difference between the two parties.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

A TRICK OF THE KNICKERBOCKER.

A correspondent of the Knickerbocker, in a well written article, mentions that during the late war with Great Britain, he accidentally got possession of some of the signals of the British Navy, which he put into the hands of Commodore Rogers—and he thus concludes his account:

Soon after the peace, joining with Commodore Rogers, at his house in Washington, he related to me the following circumstances, which I give nearly in his own words. "I acknowledged the receipt of your letter," he observed, "and was determined to have the signals made on board, and to try the experiment, none of my officers understanding for what purpose they were intended. I cruised sometime without meeting an enemy, until one afternoon we fell in with a schooner, some six or eight miles to windward of us. We hoisted the British ensign, which she answered by displaying another, and at the same time a signal at her main topgallant mast-head, which I immediately discovered was like one of those you had given me. From the list of English frigates, I selected the number of the Sea Horse, one of their largest class, and known to be on our coast, and hoisted it. She bore down at once and came under our stern; I ordered her to heave to, and I would send a boat on board her.

This order was obeyed, and I despatched a lieutenant to bring her signal book; enjoining on him and the crew, the strictest secrecy respecting our character. He was politely received by the captain, whose schooner happened to be the Highflyer. Our lieutenant's coat attracted his attention, not being of the latest London fashion, although the crown and anchor was on the button; but casting his eyes on the frigate, seeing the British ensign, and now and then

a red coat of a marine appearing above the hammock netting, his mind was apparently set at rest.

"The lieutenant informed him that he was requested to bring his signal book on board the Sea Horse, in order to have some alterations made, as there was a rumor that the Yankees had possession of something like the signals, and it was therefore necessary to change the numbers! This rude returned the desired effect, and our lieutenant returned with the book, which placed me in the command of the whole correspondence of the British Navy. I then sent the gig for the captain requesting him to come on board, and bring any despatches he might have in charge.

"On reaching our deck, he seemed surprised at the size of the vessel, praised her cleanliness, and the order in which everything appeared; admired the new red coats of the marines, and on being invited into the cabin, handed me a bundle of despatches for Admiral Warren, who, he observed, must be within forty miles to leeward. I ordered refreshments, and in company with several of my officers, we entered into general conversation.

"I asked him what object Admiral Warren had in cruising in that neighborhood? He said, to intercept the American privateers and merchantmen, but particularly to catch Commodore Rogers, who he understood, had command of the largest and fastest sailing frigate in the American navy! I inquired of him what kind of a man this Rogers was, and if ever he had seen him? He said no; but he had understood that he was an odd character, and very hard to catch. After conversing on several other subjects I abruptly put this question to him: 'Sir, do you know what vessel you are on board of?'

"Why, yes, sir," he replied, "on board his Majesty's ship, Sea Horse."

"Then, sir, you labor under a very great mistake. You are on board the United States' frigate President, and I am Commodore Rogers, at your service."

"The dying dolphin never assumed a greater variety of colors than did this poor fellow's face. 'Sir,' said he, 'you are disposed to be humorous, and must be joking.' I assured him it was no joke; and to satisfy him on that head, handed him my commission. At the same moment the band struck up 'Yankee Doodle,' on our quarter deck: on reaching which he saw the American ensign flying, the red coats of the marines turned blue, and the crown and anchor button metamorphosed into the eagle.

"This affair," observed the commodore, 'was of immense importance to our country. We obtained in full the British signals; the operations of Admiral Warren, by the non-receipt of his despatches, were destroyed for the season, and it probably saved the frigate, for the course I was running, at the time of my falling in with the Highflyer, would have brought me in the midst of his fleet during the night.'

G. B.

New York, March, 1840.

REVOLUTIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The following is an extract from a letter received in Boston, dated Panama, Isthmus of Darien, April 15, 1840:

"The Lexington passed the Island of Panama the other day on her way to the U. States.

"The whole republic system of the South is in a revolt. The mail arrived here a few hours ago, informing us that Central America had divided itself into five different republics. Bolivia had declared war against Peru, and Santa Cruz, at the head of the Bolivian army, threatens to invade Peru immediately."

We are happy to observe, says the N. Y. Evening Post, that our old friend the Hon. D. B. Viger, a gentleman upwards of seventy years of age, has at last been released from prison in Montreal. Mr. V. is one of the most distinguished lawyers in the country. He was for many years a member of Parliament and long a Commissioner, representing the people of Canada to the Ministry in London—a man of proper and unstained character. He was thrown into prison where he insisted on being tried; but neither a trial could be obtained or charges made out. He has, however, been offered his liberty, if he would ask it! But having always asserted his innocence, and refused to make any concession, he would not sue for an acquittal. He is at length released unconditionally.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—A letter to Messrs. Toplioff, Boston, from an officer who left the squadron on account of ill health, dated Sydney, Feb. 12 states that the squadron would probably be at New Zealand, about April 1, whence it would proceed to the Sandwich Islands, touching at the Fijers, previous to visiting Columbia river. All the naturalists were left at Sydney with orders to join the squadron at New Zealand, and sailed Feb. 9, for the Bay of Islands. The squadron was received at Sydney with the greatest kindness, and the feeling, both of the authorities and the people, was friendly in the extreme.—Balt. Rep.

The Burning Mountain at the head of the West Branch Rail Road, which attracted so much attention last year, is still raging, even more furiously than ever. It has burned out about 300 yards from its place of starting, and as it reaches the top, where ventilation is more freely afforded, it increases in intensity. The water running from the mine, is very hot, and so strongly impregnated with alkaline substances as to have eaten off all the iron from the rail-road track. It is well worth a visit from the curious.—Miners' Journal.

COURTEOUS REFUSAL.—A gentleman having prevailed upon a young lady to whom he was engaged, to give him her miniature, promised his return as soon as he could find a good artist. The lovers meanwhile had quarrelled. The gentleman desirous of making his peace, said, 'I have just seen a fine miniature; mine shall be executed next week, if you say so.' "It is a matter of equal indifference to me," she replied, "which is executed, you or your miniature, for I have resolved to accept neither."

The following authentic account of the appearance, and the depositing of the body of Washington in a marble coffin, we find in the May number of the Knickerbocker:

"The coffin containing the remains of Washington was in the extreme back part of the vault; and to remove the case containing the leaden receptacle it was found necessary to put aside the coffins that were piled up between it and the doorway. After clearing a passage way, the case, which was much decayed, and near which was found a silver breastplate, on which was engraved the date of his birth and death) was stripped off, and the lead of the lid was discovered to have sunk very considerably from head to foot; so much so, as to form a curved line of from four to five inches in its whole length. This fractured part was turned over on the lower part of the lid, exposing to view a head and breast of large dimensions, which appeared, by the dim light of the candles, to have suffered but little from the effects of time. The eye sockets were large and deep, and the breadth across the temples, together with the forehead, appeared of unusual size. The chest was broad, the color was dark, and had the appearance of dried flesh and skin adhering closely to the bones.—We saw no hair nor was there any offensive odor from the body. A hand was laid upon the head and instantly removed; the lead of the lid was restored to its place; the body, raised by six men, was carried and laid in the marble coffin, and the ponderous cover being put on, and set in cement, it was sealed from our sight on Saturday, the 7th day of October, 1837."

In a French work on the uncertainty of the signs of death, and modes of burial, a fact is brought forward of a man now alive, who has been buried twice.

SAM'L A. YOUNG,

(ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.)

WILL attend to practice in the counties of Fayette and Jessamine, and in the Court of Appeals, and U. S. District Court, Office, the room formerly occupied by Larkin B. Smith, Esq., Upper-street.

He will also attend to collections throughout the State.

Lexington, June 11. tf

BLUE LICK SPRINGS.

MRS. C. A. PRYOR would respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, who are in the habit of frequenting these delightful Springs, that she has at this time prepared, in much better style, to accommodate those who may resort to them, either for health or pleasure, than at any time heretofore. Her Tavern House has undergone, since the last season, very material alterations, and is now fitted up in the handsomest style, and in addition, a number of pleasant and comfortable cottages have been erected and furnished, which are as agreeable as any at any other watering place in the State. She has attentive and accomplished agents to attend to her visitors. Her table shall be, at all times, supplied with everything the country affords—and in addition, it will be furnished with

VENISON AND FRESH FISH

Whenever they can be had. Her Bar shall be supplied with the choicest and best of LIQUORS and WINES, and on the whole, she promises that no exertions, expense or trouble shall be spared to render the Blue Lick Springs equal in accommodation and comfort to those of any other watering place in the State. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

June 11, 1840. 3m.

W. N. B. It has not been considered necessary to speak of the character of the Blue Lick Water. It is most extensively known as the finest mineral water, conducting, in a more eminent degree, to the restoration of health, and its preservation, than any other in the United States. As an evidence of this fact, it need simply be told that there is a constant supply of it kept in all the principal cities, not only in Kentucky, but in the adjoining States.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

EXTRA CLASS No. 26, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the city of Louisville, Thursday, 25th June, 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of \$10,000	is \$10,000
1 2,500	2,500
1 2,000	2,000
1 1,500	1,500
1 1,172	1,172
25 600	15,000
20 150	3,000
20 125	2,500
50 100	5,000
56 40	2,240
56 30	1,680
56 20	1,120
2,352	18,816
15,400	61,600

18,040 Prizes, Amounting to \$128,128

Tickets \$4—Shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

June 11, 1840. td

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS 49, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the New Jersey State Lottery, Class A, for 1840, to be drawn at New York City, Saturday, June 20th, 1840, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

78 Number Lottery—14 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$10,000	50 prizes of \$300
1 12,000	100 150
1 6,000	100 100
1 5,000	64 90
1 3,000	64 75
1 2,500	64 70
1 2,000	64 65
1 1,769	64 60
1 1,600	64 50
1 1,500	64 40
2 1,250	64 35
2 1,000	128 30
2 1,000	128 25
20 500	5,056
20 400	28,224
40 300	

34,412 prizes—amounting to \$582,240

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

June 11, 1840 td

PLEASANT FAMILY RESIDENCE

FOR RENT.

THAT beautiful residence, formerly occupied by G. J. TROTTER, Esq., four miles from Lexington, on the Leestown, or Cole's Road to Frankfort, is offered for rent. The House is now in excellent order, a fine garden and yard, with a spring of excellent water.

Any family who might desire a country residence, and a Tailor is much wanted in the neighborhood, one of that profession would be preferred. For particulars, apply to JAMES W. HENDERSON, Lexington, May 21, 1840. 31* Adjoining the premises.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS 50, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 18, for 1840, to be drawn at Baltimore, Md., Wednesday, June 24, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—12 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$20,000	155 100
1 10,000	126 50
1 3,000	126 30
1 2,000	126 20
1 1,230	126 10
20 500	3,654 10
20 300	23,436 5
20 200	

27,814 prizes, amounting to \$243,690.

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

June 11, 1840—td

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS No. 51 FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, Class 6, for 1840. For the Benefit of the town of Petersburg. To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, Saturday, 27th June, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$30,000	60 prizes of 200
1 10,000	63 150
1 5,000	63 100
1 3,500	63 80
1 3,070	63 60
1 3,000	126 50
1 2,500	126 40
40 1,500	3,717 20
50 250	23,436 10

27,814 prizes—amounting to \$486,180.

Tickets \$10—shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

June 11—td.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

EXTRA CLASS No. 25, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the City of Louisville, Thursday, June 18th, 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

76 Number Lottery—11 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of 10,000	is 10,000
1 10,000	10,000
1 3,000	3,300
1 2,000	2,000
1 1,000	1,000
20 200	4,000
20 150	3,000
20 125	2,500
91 100	9,100
55 50	2,750
55 40	2,200
55 25	1,375
110 20	2,200
3,750 10	27,500
16,335 5	81,675

16,525 Prizes, Amounting to \$171,600

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

June 4 td

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS No. 48 FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 17, for 1840—To be drawn at Baltimore, Maryland, Wednesday, 17th June, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

66 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$10,000	10 prizes of 120
1 9,000	165 100
1 2,000	54 40
1 1,150	54 30
1 1,100	54 25
10 1,000	108 20
10 200	3,294 10
10 150	17,172 5

20,956 prizes—amounting to \$183,040.

Tickets \$5—shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

June 4—td

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

W. E. MILTON, No. 3, West Main street,

is now receiving his supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

comprising every variety of goods usually kept in Dry Goods houses, which he will, as usual, sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual terms. He would invite the public to call and see before purchasing elsewhere, as he knows that his goods and prices will please all.

He would say to Wholesale Dealers, that he has bought with the expectation of supplying them, and would be pleased to see them.

april 16—tf

SELLING OFF AT COST.

H. A. L. N. determined to close my store in this place, on account of my health being such as will not admit of my attending to business as it should be, I am resolved to quit. All persons wishing GOOD BARGAINS, now is the time. Persons purchasing to the amount of \$30 and under, cash in hand is required; all sums over \$30 and under \$100, sixty days; all sums over \$100, four months. Notes with good security, negotiable and payable in either of the Banks in this city, required.

R. B. TODD.

Lexington, June 4—6t

PROSPECTUS OF THE "YANKEE DOODLE."

AT the solicitations of a highly respectable County Committee, and to meet the various devices of the enemy, we have considered the issue from the 15th of May until the Presidential election, a newspaper, which, by its cheapness, and its accessibility to all classes; we mean especially to those who cannot afford to take a large imperial sheet, or who do not desire to take one for a whole year. We therefore issue proposals for publishing weekly, on a medium sheet, a paper bearing the title of **YANKEE DOODLE**; which, as its title imports, is designed to awaken in the hearts of our country's defenders (the farmers) at a crisis like this, the inspiring associations connected with this National air, and cheer them on to do battle in defence of the same immutable principles for which our forefathers fought and conquered too, in the revolutionary struggle with Britain and her myrmidons. From 1776 to 1783—a period of seven years—"through gloom and glory," through defeat and victory, they never faltered, and independence was the glorious consequence. And their patriotic and persevering efforts, and from 1833, to 1840, and the period of seven years (from the removal of the Presidential campaign) the descendants of those sires will have no less distinguished themselves in a struggle with Bank power, and Bank oppression; and with one more rally,—one more onset! will have forever sealed their independence of Bank Domination, whose prerogatives are no less kingly, aristocratic, and insolent, than those of old Royal George himself.

"Yankee Doodle" will be almost entirely filled with original and editorial articles—brief, stirring, and to the point; and calculated to arouse and awaken attention to the importance of the present contest. The Whigs are everywhere marshalling their forces; establishing presses and clubs; and with the desperate resolve of men determined to crush the administration, are howling the death knell of democracy.

Having determined to throw our whole energies into this sheet, our democratic friends may rely on our making it, in every respect, entertaining, instructive, and effective. Our present imperial sheet will be laid aside until the middle of November; and the first number of the new paper will appear on Monday evening, 25th of May, handsomely printed, and ornamented with the Democratic coat-of-arm.

We have said that we should put by our present sheet until the middle of November; and we shall lay it aside just as the Methodist did his coat, his pious self-denial, even, no longer permitting an abstract principle of religion to weigh a feather against a sentinel upon the watch-tower, look with cool philosophy or indifference upon that over-bearing, and almost universal insolence which has distinguished the Whig party, since their rowdy orgies at Columbus and Mayville. Let any man of reason, or of intelligence, read the account we this day re-published from the Mayville Monitor, of their proceedings in Mason, and he will at once see to what means, and to what devices this party stoop to resist, to the support of whom? To the support of a man, whose principles—if principle he has—are a perfect riddle; proven by his own letters, referred to by his Kentucky friends, to be a United States Bank man; proven his own letters referred to Mr. Rives of Virginia, an anti-United States Bank man; proven by his own letters referred to by his Northern friends, to be an Abolitionist; proven by his own letters, referred to by his Southern friends, an anti-Abolitionist; and now, actually "publishing" of a Committee, who proclaim that he shall answer no questions propounded by friend or foe! If such a man, under such circumstances, can be fostered into the Presidential chair, to be used as a mere machine in binding our Government hand and foot, and placing it under the lawless and despotic subjection of irresponsible corporations,—wielded, in fact, in a great measure by Foreign Capitalists and Foreign enemies,—then, indeed, our hopes of the Republic are at an end!

For this, that Washington and his companions, the unsheathed their swords, and went forth to battle it was not for this, that La Fayette, Kosciuszko, and Pulaski, left the encampments of home, for the dangers of the tested field in a far-off land; nor was it for this, that our fathers endured the most incredible hardships, tracking with their bleeding feet the wintry shores of the Delaware; and pouring out their blood like water on the heights of Bunker Hill, and the fields of Monmouth, Brandywine, and Trenton! Their glorious achievements were consecrated, not to the supremacy of Bank despotism, or Corruption; but to the cause of Freedom, of equal rights and equal privileges; to the establishment of a government, which, "like the dew of Heaven, should dispense its favors and its benefits, equally alike, among the poor as well as among the rich!"

TERMS:—The "YANKEE DOODLE," will be published on a medium sheet, every Monday evening, at the low rate of seventy-five cents from the 25th of May until the 1st of November; thirty-seven and a half cents payable on the receipt of the first No. and the like amount on the 15th of August. Democratic Post Masters, and others of our prominent political friends will please act as agents in procuring subscribers, and also send the names of responsible men in the neighborhood who would be likely to take it, that we may send them the first No. for inspection and perusal,—intending to strike off an edition of 2,000 copies.

GEO. J. TROTTER. P. S. The terms above mentioned viz 75 cts. to the 8th of August, and 37½ cts. (the 1st of November), are intended to apply to subscribers living in the town or county; those living out of the county, 75 cents in advance. But those who wish to take it only for one half the time, can do so by the payment of 37½ cts.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

Liberty, the Constitution,—Union—The principles of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.

THIS PAPER is now in publication, it is devoted to the glorious cause of Democracy and with the liberal aid of the people and the blessings of Providence, our Standard shall never be prostrated, or our Flag furlled to the foul and corrupt powers of Federalism. Humbly, but earnestly laboring for the success and eternal perpetuation of those great principles, upon which alone, depend the liberty, happiness and prosperity of the people and the salvation of our beloved Union, the Editor confidently appeals to the friends of Democratic principles to sustain him in the stand which he has thus taken, in the very midst of the battle fury of Federal Abolitionism, which is threatening to spread ruin and dissolution over the South.

The Great Western is published weekly, on a large sheet, and will contain all the general intelligence of the day, both at home and abroad. It is designed to make this paper every way suitable and acceptable to the people of the country, and being located at New Orleans, the great commercial Emporium of the South and West, it will be found a most useful paper to every citizen in the up country, as it will contain all the commercial information which they may desire. Such a paper is greatly needed in New Orleans, as all those which are now published here seem to be particularly designed for the use of merchants alone, we propose and are now endeavoring to supply this deficiency, in short, we are determined to make our journal, truly The Great Western, and just such a newspaper as every individual, residing in the great Valley of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, can desire or wish for, who may feel an interest in the news from New Orleans as well as from all other quarters of the country.

TERMS of subscription, \$5 a year in advance. Any gentleman who may procure five subscribers, shall receive The Great Western free of charge. EDWARD DELONY, Editor.

SAMUEL OLDHAM,

Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser, RESPECTFULLY gives notice to his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his

DRESSING ROOM from his old, well known stand, to the next corner above, immediately opposite to Mr. Brennan's Hotel, where he will be pleased to receive all old customers, and all others who wish to purchase cheap goods, to call at our Auction rooms on the corner of Main street, and Jordan Row; where may be had almost any thing in every body's line.—We have just received direct from N. York a superior lot of English and American prints, painted lavenders, black and white hose, and half table cloths, and tapes &c. &c. Fancy goods of all kinds, china and glassware, all of which, with all other goods furniture &c. will be sold, to the highest bidder, at our regular Auction sales, or at private sale lower than anywhere in the City. Having the best stand in City for our business, we respectfully solicit consignments of goods, from those who want cash.

J. B. BRADY, Proprietor, Auctioneer, Lexington, March 18, 1840.—19-1f.

BATH HOUSE, which, if he was not opposed in principle to the system of *bragging*, now so universally practiced, he would pronounce to be unequalled in Kentucky. Every thing connected with it is now in complete order, and he is prepared to furnish WARM, COLD and SHOWER BATHS on the shortest notice.

His FANCY STORE is as usual connected with his Dressing Rooms in front, where he is constantly supplied with every article usually kept in such establishments.

Among a large assortment just received, may be found the following articles: English, German and French Colognes, Laven-dor and Rose Waters, &c. &c. Superior Bear's and Macassar Oil; Antique do. Ladies' Brads, of every shade and description; Ringlet and Puff Curls; A large lot of Curling Tongs; Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, &c. A large lot of superior Razors and Razor Straps; Backgammon Boards, Dominoes, &c. Hair, Clothes and Shaving Brushes, of the best quality; Fine stitched Bosoms and Collars, very superior articles.

A great variety of Stocks, Neck Handkerchiefs and Suspenders; A large lot of Barbers' Shears; TOYS, of every description, &c. &c. Together with almost every other article kept in Fancy Stores.

Lexington, April 2, 1840.—14-1f

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Grocery Business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those persons indebted to the firm, will please call at the old stand and settle the same immediately.

JOHN CARTY, Jr., ISAAC COOK. Lexington, May 5, 1840.

THE undersigned having purchased the stock of Groceries of Carty & Cook, will continue the Grocery Business at their old stand. He has a general assortment of groceries, and will sell them on as good terms as any house in the city.

JOHN CARTY, Jr. may 14-1f

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT NELSON WICKLIFFE has resumed the practice of Law, in conjunction with EMILIUS K. SAYRE. They will practice in the Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Circuit Courts, and the Court of Appeals.

OFFICE—The one now occupied by E. K. Sayre, corner of Jordan's Row.

April 9, 1840.—1f

D. MULLIGAN'S SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

D. MULLIGAN respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, at J. Kelley's old stand, No. 29, Water-street. The articles manufactured, will be of the best quality, and as low as the market will afford.

Lexington, Feb. 12, 1840. 7-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage, and his receipt from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

A. T. SKILLMAN & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers, Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and retail, which they will sell very low for cash.

They will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the press.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840.—1f

MCLEAR & BEARD.

THEY have heretofore received, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving an extensive assortment of Groceries, of the very best quality direct from New Orleans, which they will sell on much lower terms than Groceries were ever sold in the City before.

Also, Flour, Whiskey and Salt, by the barrel, or retail. They feel confident that their present stock is superior to any they have ever had heretofore.

They will receive and forward Goods as usual. Lexington, Feb 20-8-3m

A CARD.

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING & GLAZING. THE undersigned returns his thanks to the citizens of Lexington, Fayette county and the public generally, for the liberal patronage which he has received since he arrived in this country from Philadelphia, and wishes to inform them that he still continues the *House Painting Business* in its various branches, and PAPER HANGING done in the neatest style. From his own experience in the business, and having none but competent workmen in his employ, he promises to render general satisfaction to those who will call on him, or examine his work in Lexington. Any communication from Fayette, or any of the adjoining counties, can be addressed to him through the Post-office, Lexington, as he is doing work at present upwards of 20 miles from Lexington. Residence, Mr. James Riley's Boarding House, Water street.

CHARLES DONNELLY. Lexington, March 4, 1840.—10-1f

TAKEN UP by William Outten, of Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown turnpike, a sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, a star in the forehead, ten years old, and with colt. Appraised to fifty dollars by James Hill and David Zimmerman, before me, a Justice of the Peace, and said notes and accounts under my hand this 7th day of March, 1840.

DAVID GLASS, J. P. April 16-3f

NOTICE.

HAVING determined to leave here for a few months I would say to all persons indebted to *Bowman & Harcourt*, that I shall be compelled to close my business, and all notes and accounts that are not paid by the 1st day of June will be placed in the hands of an officer.—All persons indebted to *Bowman & Harcourt* will call on J. G. CHINN, who alone is authorized to receive all money due as aforesaid.

JOHN P. BOWMAN. Lexington, Feb. 27, 1840.—9-2m

GARDEN SEEDS.

LARGE SUPPLY of Garden Seeds just received and for sale at the Farmers' Register printing office, No. 21, Main street. Warranted genuine. April 9-1f

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!



NEW SPRING GOODS.—The undersigned, would call the attention of all those, who wish to purchase cheap goods, to call at our Auction rooms on the corner of Main street, and Jordan Row; where may be had almost any thing in every body's line.—We have just received direct from N. York a superior lot of English and American prints, painted lavenders, black and white hose, and half table cloths, and tapes &c. &c. Fancy goods of all kinds, china and glassware, all of which, with all other goods furniture &c. will be sold, to the highest bidder, at our regular Auction sales, or at private sale lower than anywhere in the City. Having the best stand in City for our business, we respectfully solicit consignments of goods, from those who want cash.

J. B. BRADY, Proprietor, Auctioneer, Lexington, March 18, 1840.—19-1f.

300 DOLLARS REWARDS.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Georgetown, Scott county, Ky.,

BILL, JIM AND ISAAC.

BILL left 26th September last.—Said negro is about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, walks very lame, from his left hip having been dislocated, and is so projected outward that it is easily discernible. He had on when he left, a blue cloth coat, blue jeans pants and white fur hat, with broad rim. JIM is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, heavy built and very black, and has a down look when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown jeans coat, blue jeans pants and black hair cap.

ISAAC is about 24 years of age, very black, about 6 feet high, and very stout; had on when he left, blue clothing and white hat. Jim and Isaac left on the morning of the 5th instant. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the above boys, if taken out of the State, or \$100 for either of them out of the State, or \$50 for either, if taken in the State and not in this county, or \$25 if taken in this county, so that I get them.

H. C. GRAVES. Scott county, Feb. 6, 1840 6-1f

FOR SALE.

TWO NEGRO WOMEN, both good washers and ironers, and a Share in the Kentucky Association. THOS. VAN SWEARINGEN. March 26, 1840 13-1f

DR. DAVID WALKER

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DUDLEY'S Shop. April 17, 1839. 16-1f

A CARD.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken for a term of years, THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Scott county, Kentucky, upon the plantation of Col. R. M. JOHNSON, V. P. U. S., within one mile of the celebrated Choctaw Indian Academy, and the Vice President's residence, and within one mile of the Turnpike road, leading from Lexington, through Georgetown to Frankfort, the seat of Government, and within from one to three hours ride to either of those places.

The subscriber notifies those who visited this delightful watering place last season, that he is now engaged in improving it, and furnishing increased facilities for accommodation, comfort and enjoyment, and that he intends to spare neither pains or expense to render it on of the most desirable places of resort, in the United States, for those who seek, in its rural shades, retirement, during the summer months, from the busy scenes of life, or for the invalid, who seeks a restoration of health in the efficacy of its mineral waters.

The waters of this spring have been pronounced by some of our most eminent Physicians, (among them Professors DUDLEY, of Lexington, and Professor Y. SMITH, of Louisville,) as of the most superior quality, for all those chronic diseases which require the stimulate effects of mineral water. Testimony such as this cannot surely fail to have its due weight. Its location is contiguous to the celebrated streams which constitute the "Forks of Elkhorn," which affords ample amusement to the angler, and the surrounding hills and dales, abounding with game, present unsurpassed attractions to the Hunter.

The improvement in contemplation, is to be finished by the middle of June, and are of an extensive character, and with convenience and comfort, will accommodate six hundred persons. A Post Office is established at the Springs, by which visitors have an opportunity of daily communications with correspondents in all parts of the country—the mail passing every day.

Every exertion will be used and every facility rendered to make the stay of the visitors pleasant and agreeable. A variety of intellectual and physical amusements, will be provided. Having made extensive arrangements for a plentiful supply of marketing, his table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season. In short, the subscriber would merely state, that if a desire to please, strict attention to the comfort of those who favor him with a visit, will ensure to him the patronage of a liberal and enlightened public, he has nothing to fear.

His prices shall be regulated to suit the exigence of the times. JOHN W. FORBES. March 19, 1840.—12-1f

FOR SALE.

LARGE MAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c., Engraved from the Government Surveys, and Plans in the General Land Office, Washington city, by E. Gilman, Draftsman for the General Land Office.

F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Washington city, has just received a new and complete set of the above maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices, relative to the water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c., and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price \$2, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for \$5. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or any who buy to sell again. December 10, 1839.

SPRING SEAT SOFAS.

JUST finished and for sale, 5 spring seat sofas, of a very superior quality. Also, 10 dozen mahogany half French chairs and 12 spring seat rocking chairs, which I will sell cheap. April 16-1f JAS. MARCH.

PATENT RECLINING CHAIRS.

JUST made and for sale, 6 patent reclining chairs, the first of the kind ever offered for sale in this market. Also, 12 mahogany nursing or sewing chairs. April 16-1f JAS. MARCH.

FAIR NOTICE.

All persons indebted to late firm of *Bowman & Duns* are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date. JOHN BOWMAN. May 2, 1839. 18-1f

PETERS' PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloated or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with *Peters' Vegetable Pills*, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine. The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use) are making free use of them in their practices, speaks volumes in their praise; add to this, that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One twenty-five cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement. More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated Pills have been sold in the United States, since January, 1837.

Prepared by J. S. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Literary-street, New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing 20 and 45 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effect of these Pills, and the truth of the above statements, the following LETTERS FROM MEDICAL GENTLEMEN, of the first respectability are most respectfully submitted.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg county, Va., Feb. 7, 1837. Dear Sir—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you, my pleasure at the unrivaled success of your Pills in this section of the country. It is a general fault of those who vend patent medicines, to say too much in their favor, but in regard to your Pills, I am firmly persuaded that they deserve far more praise than you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago, they were scarcely known here; and yet, at present there is no other medicine that can compare with them in popularity. In Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, derangement of the Biliary organs and obstinate constipation of the bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt and efficacious, and I have had considerable experience in all these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certain y of action render them a safe and efficient purgative for weaker individuals, and that they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the application of calomel or blue pill. On the whole, I consider your Vegetable Pills an invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully, S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan. 1, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your Pills in the incipient stage of the Bilious Fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective. J. D. BOYD, M. D.

Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Bilious Fever, and other diseases produced by inactivity of the liver. They are a safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever used.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

BE careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

They are for sale at all the Drug Stores in Lexington, Ky., and also, by B. Netteland, in Nicholasville, by J. D. Smith, in Richmond, by Jno. Aberdeen, in Versailles, by Alexander M. Preston, in Winchester, in Mt. Sterling, by an authorized Agent; and on enquiry, can be had in almost every town and village in the State.

December 26, 1839—52-1y

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a *Hemp Hecke*, which may be put in operation by a single power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Hecks in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-1f

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living four miles from Lexington, Ky. on the Tate's Creek road, a Negro Man named SPENCER, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight black, talks quick when spoken to; had on a jet black frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the remainder of his clothes were left at Mr. Horace Buckner of Bowling-green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above reward, or if in the State \$50, will be paid, on his delivery at my house.

B. A. ATCHISON. Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839—37-1f

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funerals, either in the city or country. Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-1f

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky. on the 1st of April, 1840, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Atchison Alexander A B C Adams James F Adams Matilda Miss Adams H C Allison H T Allison William Allen James

Baker Morgant Miss 2 Baker John Baldwin Moses Baldwin Walker W Cates R H Ball Harvey Rev Barnett Mr Basset James M Bell William H Bell John T Bivings A W Dr Bishop Robert Bridges Mary J Miss Blinn D G Blinn Lemuel C Blue Rolla Blue George Bonfils S F Brown William Brooks Charles A 2 Brown Richard Bryan William Brand Richard A Bryant E Pickwick Bryant Elgin Burnes James Buckner Mrs Burbridge Sidney Burrill Jesse Buckner Mary Ann

Callaway Delila Mrs 3 Caldwell John Callahan Joseph Caleb C F Candler Eleanor Miss Cannon Susan Cannon Harriet Miss Carroll Margaret L Carter Catharine Carter Goodloe Carley E D Carson James Casey J B Cassell Samuel F Cavins Thomas Chaney James Chamberlaine Clarkson B & L C Church Jarred O Conquest Lunsford Locks Harriet A Miss Colbough Mr Conner M J Miss Cooke William Colbert Nancy

Davis John Davis James Darnaby B W Dr Davidson Thomas Darnaby Edward Jr Derby Orrin Devore Elizabeth Mrs Desais David Dedwit David Dickerson Miss Dwyer Andrew

Elliott Margaret Miss Elliott Mary Mrs Elliott Sarah Ellis H Ellis Martha Miss Featherston William R Faulconer William Farrar Nathaniel Farrer John Farrish E C Franklin Margaret A S Ferguson Aub Ferguson Buford Ferguson James Felix T French Juliet C Miss Frey Frederick Frey Christopher

Ganter John Grant John S Grant James W George George Glen John W Green David Gregg Joseph Gresham Andrew Gilbert John

Harbourd Edward Hall James C Hall Robert Hall Susanah Hamilton M P Hamilton Martha Hamilton W C Dr Hart Nathaniel Hart Miner Harrison A C Mrs Hawkins William Hawkins J H Hawkins Elizabeth W Hixson Matilda Haydon Ann Miss Haydon Catharine Hays William J Heady William J Hood James H Hobbis G F Howell James D Hodge Alexander Hostetter James T Humiston Alva

Iris Leverett J Jacobs Nathan Jackson Sarah Ja Kson Robert James John Jennings W D Jewitt Samuel J Jesse Benjamin Jones John H

Kay Nancy Mrs Keeney Robert Keene F J Kennedy Daniel Kent Washington Kelly Patrick Lawson David Lancaster Robt Lawson Catharine Lawrence Lafon Lammie Samuel Linnhart Susanah Letcher William Leunmer Augustus Letcher R P Leek Josiah Leeds Theresa J

Mathews John T Mathers James B Mathison John Marshall Lewis Dr Maddox Matilda B Maye Herman Mason Mary Mrs Maupin William Martin Hezekiah May Alfred Major BP Mark Philip Mays John

McChesney John McChesney John Maxwell James D McConell Margaret Miss Merchant Thomas M Miller Sarah Miller John Millener Harris Miller Eliza Miller & Young Morgan John Moore William Moore W & J L Missers More James Moore Thomas Moore T L Morriss Wesley